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grants are accustomed to. The food supply seemed to be wholesome and abundant. The bathing facilities were rather limited, but doubtless ample for the wishes of the emigrant. In case of immediate necessity shower baths could easily be provided.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Hamburg.

HAMBURG, *February 19, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended February 17, 1900:

The steamship *Pennsylvania* of the Hamburg-American Line, sailed on Sunday, the 11th, carrying 1,074 steerage passengers. For these passengers, 616 pieces of baggage were inspected and 220 were disinfected.

The steamship *Barcelona*, of the Union Line, sailed on Wednesday, the 14th, carrying 358 steerage passengers for the Hamburg-American Line. For these passengers 118 pieces of baggage were inspected and 59 were disinfected.

The steamship *Pretoria* was inspected with reference to steerage accommodations on Saturday, the 10th, preparatory to her sailing the next day. Bills of health were issued to 6 vessels in course of the week, all carrying cargo.

The number of cases of influenza officially reported for the week ended February 10 was 628. The number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs was 92, as against 56 for the preceding week and 42 for the week before that.

Respectfully,

A. C. SMITH,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Plague at Kahului, Maui.

HONOLULU, H. I., *February 13, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that bubonic plague was reported to be present in Kahului on the island Maui, on February 10.

Three undoubted and 2 suspicious cases were reported by special messenger from Kahului to the board of health at Honolulu. Dr. C. B. Wood, president of the board of health and Dr. Garvin at once left by special steamer to investigate the matter. Dr. Wood returned this morning, leaving Dr. Garvin at Kahului in charge of affairs. Dr. Wood states that clinical and bacteriological examination shows the cases to be undoubted plague of a malignant character. Seven cases in all are reported from January 30 to February 10, 1900. All of the cases occurred in the Chinese quarter, and are traced to a store where Chinese food stuffs imported from the Orient, via Honolulu, were sold. These food stuffs were received at Kahului in November, but were not opened until the Chinese New Year, about January 30. The town of Kahului was at once surrounded by a cordon, and the Chinese quarter destroyed by fire. The bodies of those dead of plague were burned.

The situation is well in hand and the disease may not spread. There are several large sugar plantations near Kahului and it is impossible to

say at this date how much intercourse there has been between them and the town.

Owing to the condition of affairs at Honolulu, vessels from the mainland have been loading sugar for United States ports at Kahului, and the following vessels have departed on the dates stated: February 1, *Laurline*, for San Francisco; *Viking*, from Haua for San Francisco. February 9, *Edward May*, from Kihei for San Francisco via Makuoei; *Eva*, from Kihei for San Francisco via Haua. February 11, *Mary Winkelmann*, from Kahului to San Francisco. Haua is about 40 miles from Kahului and Kiehei is about 12 miles distant.

No note relative to the plague or suspicious cases was made on the bill of health by the consular agent at Kahului prior to February 10.

There are no means of docking ships at Kahului and sugar is loaded by lighter, the vessel being at anchor in the harbor. The sugar is transferred from the plantations to warehouses near the water front and from the latter to the vessels in the harbor. The consul-general, Mr. Haywood, and I leave for Maui to-night to look over the situation and, if possible, arrange for the shipment of sugar outside of the infected district.

In Honolulu 1 case of plague has been recorded since my last report on the 8th instant, that of a Chinese child on the 11th, from the southwest part of the city called Magoonville.

Hartman, the white man mentioned in my last report, and in whom the antiplague serum was used, is recovering. It has also been used in the case of Mr. Armstrong Smith, a volunteer nurse at the pest hospital, and who was looked upon as suspicious, with good results.

* * * * *

A case of plague has just been reported at Hilo, island of Hawaii.

Respectfully,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HONOLULU, H. I., February 13, 1900.

SIR: Referring to Bureau letter of January 27, 1900 (F. L. G.), relative to the enforcing of paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article IX and paragraph 4 of Article XIV, Department Circular No. 6, January 6, 1900, I have the honor to inform you that the facilities for disinfection of baggage, at this port are inadequate, as pointed out in my reports since my arrival here on October 1, 1898. All baggage, however, including hand baggage, has been sprayed with the 40 per cent solution of formalin, the contents of trunks, etc., being sprayed in layers and then closed up for at least six hours.

Paragraph 3. No passengers but first-cabin passengers have shipped from here since the plague was announced on December 12, 1899, and they are obliged to report at the United States consulate for fifteen days previous to their departure. Their residence in the city is recorded and they are rejected if from any suspicious locality. There is no available place that we can obtain in Honolulu for a detention hotel where all intending passengers could be confined for the time required, and in its absence the plan outlined above was adopted. Only the local boat between here and San Francisco, of the Oceanic Steamship Company, has taken passengers from here since the plague was reported, with one exception—the *Gaelic*, from here to San Francisco on December 22, after the quarantine was raised by the Hawaiian authorities on December 19, 1899.

With reference to paragraph 4, Article XIV, all of the cabin passengers departing from here for United States ports are obliged to report at the United States consulate for fifteen days prior to departure, and they are only taken from healthy parts of the city.

Respectfully,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Three plague deaths at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, H. I., *February 20, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that up to the 19th instant the situation relative to the plague here looked promising. No new cases were reported from February 6 to 19. The case reported on February 11 was found on investigation not to be plague. Three new cases, all fatal, were reported yesterday, 1 Hawaiian-Chinese woman and 2 Chinamen. The infection in these cases is supposed to be from Asiatic food stuffs. The woman was removed from a house in the rear of the United States navy coal sheds.

One of the Chinamen was taken from the rear of a Chinese store near the Waikiki road on King street, and the place where the other was found has not been given out by the authorities.

A number of people confined in the detention camps have been released, as their time had expired.

On Tuesday night, February 13, Consul-General Haywood, Dr. C. B. Wood, president of the board of health, and I left on the United States tug *Iroquois* for Kaluhui, Maui, and Hilo, Hawaii, to look over the situation in both places. At Kaluhui we found that the inhabitants of Chinatown, where the disease was discovered, had been moved to a detention camp some distance from the town, Chinatown destroyed by fire, and the bodies of the dead burned. No more cases have developed since February 10, and the situation is well in hand.

Sugar is shipped directly from Kahului to San Francisco. There are no wharves at which vessels can dock and all cargo is discharged and received in open bay by lighters. We made arrangements, which the United States consular agent at Kahului will see carried out, that no sugar must be shipped directly from Kahului warehouses, but must come directly from the plantations several miles distant. The cars on which it is loaded to be run through to the landing and loaded directly on to the lighters by a crew which has been isolated and not exposed to infection. The cars and landing place to be disinfected with solution hydrarg. bichloride 1-800 or sulphuric acid 1-1000 each day, the wharf or landing to be guarded so that no one outside of the men handling the sugar shall have access to the place. The railroad tracks and landing to be surrounded by a wire fence and the crew to return to the plantation each night and have no communication with the town.

At Hilo we found only 1 case reported, a Mrs. Serras, the wife of a Portuguese merchant who kept a small store near the water front. She was taken ill on January 25 and died on February 6. She had high fever, inguinal and axillary buboes, and all the usual symptoms of plague. What closely resembled the bacilli of bubonic plague were found in one of the glands sent to Honolulu. The body of the deceased woman was buried, surrounded by quicklime, near her residence. The store and dwelling where she lived will be burned by order of the president of the board of health.